YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

AN ECHO OF THE CHICAGO RAIL-ROAD STRIKE IN THE HOUSE.

Home Opposition to the Appropriation to Pay the, Expense of Enforcing the Orders of the United States Courts-The Senate Still at Work on the Indian Appropriation Bill-Determined Opposition

in the Senate to the Pooling Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The session of the House to-day was occupied mainly in the consideration of the General Deficiency bill. There were three items in the bill which provoked extended debate. The first was the paragraph appropriating \$140,000 to be paid by the Attorney-General for expenses in enforcing the orders of United States courts for the protection of property in the hands of receivers during the railroad strikes of last summer.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) called attention to the unusual nature and terms of the item. and warned the House that if it were adopted it would form a precedent that would be as a floodgate for the expenditure of money by United States officials without direct responsibility. He said the committee had endeavored to find out from the Attorney-General how much, if any. of the money was expended for the protection of property not in the hands of receivers; how much for the Illinois Central, how much for the much for the Illinois Central, how much for the Armours; and the Attorney-General did not answer. The committee, he said, was divided as to the propriety of making the appropriation; and he made a point of order against it. This was ruled out, as coming too late, a motion to strike out having previously been made.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) said that an appropriation of this amount should show in detail the payments that were to be made, and if the committee had the information it ought to be set out. If property in possession of private parties had been protected under the order of inited States officials, that should not appear here.

parties had been protected under the order of United States officials, that should not appear here.

The appropriation was defended by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.). At the time of the trouble, he said, the Administration found the civil arm of the Government weak and unable to enforce the law, and over the protest of the Governors the President ordered the army to the scene to enforce the law. "We approved the action of the President," said Mr. Cannon, "and this very bill carries an appropriation to meet the expenses of the army in that movement. Why does the gentleman swallow a camel and strain at a gnat? If it be right to pay the army for enforcing the law, much more is it right to pay the civil arm of the Government for its efforts to enforce the same law."

After further discussion an amendment was agreed to, offered by Mr. Haker (Rep., N. H.) directing the Attorney-General to report to Congress in detail the payments made by him under the appropriation.

The further consideration of the item precipitated a general discussion of the merits of the action of the Administration last summer. Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Kr.), in charge of the bill, said that while he loyally supported the bill, personally he was opposed to the item, His principal objection was that it seemed to be giving courts of equity a far greater power than they should possess in respect of the affairs of these great corporations which came to them for relief, and through the courts gave to corporations too great power over the laboring organizations.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tax.) said that the proper

tions too great power over the incorring organizations.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.) said that the proper remedy for some of the objections made against the item was the introduction and passage of a bill to limit and restrict the jurisdiction of Federal courts. But no such bill had been introduced, and, under existing conditions, this account was sent to Congress. He believed it ought to be paid, and expressed the conviction that \$140,000 would be sufficient to pay the claims.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Is.) had read the resolu-Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) had read the resolution passed by Congress last August commending President Cleveland for his prompt action in putting down the disorder that had previously existed throughout the country. In executing that law, for which Congress had given its thanks to the Executive, expenses had been incurred which it was now called on to pay. The payment ought to be made, and would be if the Congress meant what it said last summer.

Mr. Livingston said in explanation of his position that he and those who believed with him were of opinion that some of the services proposed to be paid for were illegally rendered, and that if the appropriation were made it would be made without warrant of law. The adoption of Mr. Baker's amendment, calling for an itemized report from the Attorney-General, Mr. Livingston said, largely met his objections to the paragraph, and he therefore withdrew his motion to strike out.

The other subject of discussion was a proposi-

graph, and he therefore withdrew his motion to strike out.

The other subject of discussion was a proposi-tion to pay W. Jasper Blackburn salary as a Representative from a Louisiana district from March 4, 1865, to April 16, 1868. This led to a long discussion on a point of order as to whether a vacancy existed in the district for that period, inasmuch as representation in Congress under the reconstruction acts was not given the State until the latter date. The amendment was ruled out.

until the latter date. The amendment was ruled out.

There was considerable discussion also regarding the policy of paying certain employees of the House for extra and special services over and above the salaries fixed. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), took the ground that if it were necessary or desirable to make these offers in order to equalize the salaries of employees of the House, who, he said, were the best paid men in Government employ except the employees of the Senate, the House should take a day or two and rearrange the whole list.

The bill was not completed when the commit-Speaker Crisp announced the following members on the part of the House of the Boards of Visitors to the Military and Navai academies: To West Point-Messrs. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), Washington (Dem., Tenn.), and Milliken (Rep.,

Washington (Dem., Tenn.), and Milliken (Rep., Me.).

To Annapolis—Mesars, Sayers, (Dem., Tex.),
Tate (Dem., Ga.), and Hull (Rep., Ia.).

The concurrent resolution passed by the Senate yesterday expressing the gratification of Congress at the honors paid by the Government of Mexico to the late Hon. Issae P. Gray, Minister to that country, was agreed to.

Before taking the recess at 5 o'clock under the rule, the House passed the Senate bill postponing, at the request of Great Britain, the enforcement of the international regulations of August, 1899, to prevent collisions at sea.

At 8 o'clock the House reassembled for a session of two and a half hours to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

The Indian Appropriation Bill in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-To-day's session of the Senate was taken up almost exclusively with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and yet when the Senate adjourned at 5:35 that bill, after three days being devoted to it, was far from finished. The amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations to strike from the bill the words authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reduce the amount used for contract schools proportionately each year, so that at the end of five years all contracts for Indian children's education shall cease, was adopted -yeas, 31; nays, 23; and that clause was struck out of the bill.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) offered as an amendment a bill heretofore reported by him from the committee on Indian Affairs to establish United States courts in the Indian Territory, and addressed the Senate in advocacy of it, its object being, he said, to get rid gradually of the Indian courts and to confer on United States courts plenary jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters.

Mr. Herry (Dem., Ark.) said that if the amend-

atters. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) said that if the amend-ent were held to be in order he would offer, as ment were held to be in order he would offer, as a substitute for it, a proposition to set up a termiorial government in the Indian Territory.

The point of order was raised by Mr. Mills Dem., Tex., and was sustained by the Vice-President, and Mr. Morgan's amendment was excluded.

Obm., Tex., and was sustained by the Vice-President, and Mr. Morgan's amendment was excluded.

At this point a suggestion for an executive session was made by Mr. Mills, and remenstrance against it was made by Mr. Call, who has charge of the Indian bill, and who said that if the bill were not massed this evening or early to-morrow some of the general appropriations would fail.

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) said that the bill could not be disposed of to-night, as he had a large number of important amendments to offer to it. He added that it was well understood in the chamber that at 3 o'clock to-morrow an effort was to be made to get up the Railroad Pooling bill, and to sit it out, holding a session to-morrow evening and Sunday. He wanted to say emphatically that when the Indian Appropriation bill was disposed of legitimately he should proceed to interpose delay in every way justible; and he wanted it distinctly understood that the Railway Pooling bill would not become a law at this session of Congress if he could prevent it, much less would it be considered on Sunday.

Mr. Call asked unanimous consent that the vote on the Indian Appropriation bill should be taken to-morrow at 8 o clock, but Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Petter objected.

Then Mr. Gorman Dem., Md., asked unanimous consent that the vote should be taken before adjournment to-morrow, and when the Vice-President asked whether there was any objection to that request a very positive objection came from Mr. Chandler Rep., N. H..

Thereupon Mr. Mills's motion to proceed to stocative business was put and carried, and, after a short executive session, the Senate at 6.50 P. M. adjourned.

Printing the New Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. The Eureau of Engraving and Printing finished yesterday the plates for the new bonds and at once began the printing of them. A force worked all last night, and today, although a public holiday, a new force was a work printing the new bonds. Only about fifteen persons can be employed on this work at one time. The force will work night and day until the task is completed.

There was a publication and at the respective fibrical attendance, and that some radical charges should be made. Numerous plans were proposed as king toward a thorough reorganization, but none was adopted.

TO PAY THE SUGAR BOUNTY. An Amendment to the Sandry Civil Bill

Offered in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. Senator Blackburn o-day, by direction of the majority of the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which provides for the payment of the sugar bounty claimed to

be due by the domestic sugar growers. It provides that there shall be paid by the secretary of the Treasury to those producers and manufacturers of sugar in the United States from maple sap, beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grows, in the United States, who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in schedule E of the Tariff act of 1890, a bounty

schedule E of the Tariff act of 1890, a bounty of 2 cents a pound on all sugars testing not less than 50 degrees by the polariscope and 184 cents per pound on all sugars testing less than 50 degrees, manufactured and preduced by them previous to Aug. 28, 1894, and upon which no bounty has previously been paid; and for this purpose the sum of \$238,489 is appropriated.

That there shall be paid to those producers who compiled with the McKinley bounty law by filing application for license and the bond required, prior to July 1, 1894, and who would have been entitled to receive a license, a bounty of eight-tenths of a cent a pound on the sugar actually manufactured and produced in the United States testing not less than 80 degrees, during the period of the fiscal year ending June 10, 1895, comprised in the period commencing Aug. 28, 1894, and ending June 50, 1895, and for this purpose \$5,000,000 is appropriated. The usual precautions are taken to protect the tiovernment, and the bounty is to be paid only upon proof satisfactory to the Commissioner. After providing for the details in connection with the payment of the bounty the amendment concludes with a provision that any person one entitled to the bounty who shall, with intent to defraud, apply for or receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both. or imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both.

SURVIVORS OF THE INDIAN WARS. Not More Than 4,000 of the Veterans and

Widows Now Alive. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The report accompanying the bill to pension the surviving soldiers of the Indian wars whose names are not now borne on the pension rolls, and which was some interesting statistics. It shows that there still remain of the Seminole war of 1817 only five survivors and 120 widows; of the "La Fevre" Indian war, which occurred sixty-eight years ago, there remain only 14 survivors and 107 widows; of the Sabine war of 1836 there remain only 221 survivors and 155 widows; of the Cayuse war of 1847 there are

remain only 221 survivors and 155 widows; of the Cayuse war of 1847 there are 144 survivors and 32 widows; of the Texas and New Mexico Indian wars there still survive 1,488 veterans and 800 widows; of the California Indian wars there still survive 476 and 220 widows; of the Indian wars of Oregon and Washington, prior to 1856, there still survive 2,300 and 1,340 widows. In many cases the same man's name appears twice on the rolls, and it is estimated that a proper accounting of the soldlers will show that not more than 4,000 are alive at present.

"The last of these wars," the report continues, "occurred forty years ago, and the estimated age of the survivors is fixed at 65 years, while the estimated age of the Seminole survivors is 94 years. We owe to them largely, if not entirely, the acquisition of the vast empire of the Pacific Northwest. Most of the old survivors are in needy circumstances, while all are in old age, and it is estimated by the Commissioner of Pensions that the pensionable period cannot extend more than about seven years hence. Many of these men were omitted from the act pensioning survivors of Indian wars between 1832 and 1842, and for this reason the present bill is the more just, since it includes all the survivors of the recognized Indian wars prior to 1856."

FINANCIERS EXCHANGE OPINIONS. Bank President St. John Writes to Chair-

man Springer and Gets a Reply. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.- Under date of New York, Feb. 21, W. P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank, wrote to Chairman Springer of the Committee on Banking and Currency as follows:

My DEAR SIR: When before your honorable commit-tee in December I commended the redemptions of United States notes in gold only at that time, under the conditions then of extraordinary weakness of the Treasury. I added that "the United States was (earlier) able to redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes in silver and laugh at such consequences as could have ensued." Under the profound conviction that the present condition of the Treasury reserve and liberal accumulations of idle money in New York and liberal accumulations of idle money in New York and other money centires afford together a new opportunity to do so safely, i write to bey of you to urge the secretary of the freezency to exercise the option conferred on him by law to receive the United States notes in standard silver dollars. The Treasury reserve is now complosed of about one hundred and five million dollars gold and only about fifteen million dollars gold and only about fifteen million dollars gold and only about fifteen million tollars gold and only about fifteen million tollars gold and only about fifteen million tollars gold and every assistant treasurer of the United States to meet demands for the refermption of United States in once and the Treasury notes in standard silver dollars only, and to continue the instruction for a reasonable time, the achievement will be, in all details and in every respect, a happy one, and no more interest-bearing public debt will need to be created. On the other kand, if the severetary of the freatury shall needed this opportunity, the neglect may prove one nore just ground for faultfinding with

First Secretary Bogdenoff's Remains Burled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22,-In compliance with a cable communication from his relatives in Moscow, the remains of Mr. Pierre Bogdanoff, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, were to-day interred in Rock Creek Cemetery, this city. interred in Rock Creek Cemetery, this city.

Mr. Bogdanoff, suffering intensely from neuraliga, shot himself in his bed chamber on Wednesday morning last, leaving a note saying that "to a long-time dead soul" he found the body "too heavy a task," and therefore destroyed himself. The note which he left for relatives has been forwarded to them unopened. A priest of the Greek Church came on from New York and conducted at the house the simple ceremonies. Frince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister, all the membors of the Russian Minister, all the membors of the Russian Legation, and many other diplomats attended the services, but only a few personal friends followed the remains to the grave.

Chemist Injured in a Match Factory.

Passaic, N. J., Feb. 22. Frank F. Rea, a chemist in the Continental Match Company's works, was injured, perhaps fatally, in an explosion of a sulphur and phospherous composi-tion in the laboratory this morning. The explosion threw him against a wall and the blazing material burned his hair off and burned his face so badly that he had to be removed to the face so badly that he had to be removed to the Emergency Hospital. The violence with which he was thrown against the wall is believed to have produced internal injuries. The windows in the laboratory were shattered, the room was wrocked, and the building caught fire. The Fire Department extinguished the blaze before much damage was done. The workman fled from the building at the report made by the explosion, and people living in the vicinity felt the shock and thought the factory had been blown up. The campany is one in which Edwin Gould is interested.

RICHFIELD SPHINGS, N. Y., Feb. 22.-The Farmers' Institute, under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society, opened here vesterday. The attendance was very large. Mr. O. A. Chamberlain introduced Director Brown, who delivered an address of welcome. Mr. H. F. Cook spoke on "How can dairying be made profitable at the present prices of dairy products." He advocated the running of cheese factories all the year round. He said that less cows should be kept, and by good feeding they could be made to produce double the quantity of milk they now give.

Many important facts were gleaned from the quantity of the State of New York. The effect of ole-margarine upon the dairy industry was discussed by J. H. Brown of Holland Patent. Brown, who delivered an address of welcome.

Brooklyn Trolley Finances.

There was a prolonged conference yesterday, at the office of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in relation to the financial muddle in which the Long Island Traction Company, which leaves the Brooklyn City Company's lines through the Heights ('orapany, is involved. The participants were Horace J. Morse, W. H. Zieglet, J. G. Dettimer, A. J. Pouch, E. C. Smith, and hemand callegiver, the committee recently expedited to represent the stockholders, and lession Lewis and the other officers of the Heghtst couper. are a maponer of concernment opinion that see was a constrain of affairs, so far as the

A WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY

SECRETARY MORTON'S PROTEST UN-HEEDED BY CONGRESS.

As Appropriation of \$180,000 Made for the Purchase and Distribution of Seeds, de, and for the Printing and Distribution of "Farmers' Bulletins," Which the Secretary Had Shows to Be Worthtess and a Fraud Upon the Taxayers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Agricultural Department for the fiscal year ending June 30. 896, is now in Conference Committee, and as there are very few items in dispute between the two Houses it will probably go to the President for his signature within a few days. The expenditure of public money provided for in this bill furnishes valuable information on the subject of the relations of Congressmen and politicians to the farmers. One item of the bill calls for an appropriation of \$180,-600 to be used in the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds, and for the printing, publication, and distribution of farmers' bulletins. According to the terms of the an equal proportion of two-thirds of all seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants shall, upon their request, be supplied to Senators, Representatives, and delegates in Congress for distribution among their constituents, or be directed and mailed by the department upon their request, and the persons re ceiving such seeds are requested to inform the department of the result of the experiment therewith. The remaining one-third of the sup-ply of seeds, bulbs, &c., are to be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture. No provision is made for supplying the farmers whose names do not happen to be on the list of the Secretary or one of the Congressmen.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton, being a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, believes that this method of seed distribution is a humbug and a fraud upon the taxpaying community. Many in Congress of both parties think as he does, but in spite of his protest the appropriation for the distribution of the seeds was made, and if the President signs the bill he must see that the law is carried out. Secretary Morton's original estimate for the maintenance of the depart-ment included no appropriations for the purchase and distribution of seeds, because he thinks the Government has no more right to send seeds to certain farmers than it has to send horses and cattle to others. He expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for any appropriation for seeds, but said that if Congress insisted upon setting aside money for this purpose he would recommend an appropriation of \$25,000 for the propagation of seeds and their dis-

Sco.000 for the propagation of seeds and their distribution by the experiment stations throughout the United States. Congress, however, would not listen to his arguments against unconstitutional taxation, and insisted upon foreing into his hands Six0,000 for supplying certain farmers with seeds, and for the publication and distribution of the "Farmers Bulletins." The language of the Appropriation bill with regard to these so-called bulletins again protects the interest of Congressmen by this provision:

And the Secretary of Agriculture may use not to exceed forty thousand dollars of the amount herein appropriated for the preparation criming, and preliabing farmers bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of different sections of the squitty, an equal proportion of two birds of which shall be supplied to Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress for distribution among their constituents as seeds are distributed, provided that the Secretary of Agriculture shall notify senators and Representatives of the character and number of each bulletin and each other publication of the Popularment of Agriculture shall notify senators and Representative may be entitled for distribution on the basis herein provided for the distribution on the

binistin and each other publication of the Departs ment of Agricui ture inot sent to the solution groun of the Senate and House, to which each Senate and Representative may be entitled for distribution of building.

A fair sample of the kind and value of information furnished to the farmers of the country by these builetins is afforded by that numbered 41, and entitled "Report on the extent and character of food and drug adulterations, by Alexander J. Wedderburn, special agent." This contains a lot of unimportant matter taken by the special agent from almanacs and all sorts of handy publications, none of which is of the slightest interest or importance to the farmers or anybody else. Builetin No. 4% by the same author, affords a still more pointed illustration of the usclessness of Government reports. It is entitled "A compilation of the pharmacy and drug laws of the several States and Territories." This builetin, as the title indicates, is a sample codification of the pharmacy laws in force in the various States. Both of these builetins were ordered published by Congress under the emphatic protest of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The author of these bulletins is a former agent of the Grange and a dealer in feetilizers in Baltimore and Alexandria, Va. He was appointed several years ago a special agent to examine into the extent and character of food and drug adulterations and assigned to the chemistry division. This was done without the approval of the chief of that division, and Mr. Welderburn continued in office at intervals, assisted by his son, from July 1, 1889, to Aug. 14, 1893. When Secretary Morton came into office he dismissed Mr. Wedderburn, as he had apparently no special qualifications for the work, and before doing so called for a manuscript of his pamphiets, which were pronounced by the Assistant Serretary and the remarked and amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill of last year requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to point the two worthless documents called the "Farmers faulted in Nos

min summitted to congress in a special report not later than March I, Isimi.

This amendment was not adopted, however, and Mr. Wedderburn's name is not mentioned in the Agricultural Appropriation bill. At the Agricultural Department it is said that Mr. Wedderburn has no qualifications whatever for the work he has been performing, and they have put on file for future reference an extract of the annual report of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station for 1881, which shows that that station detected Mr. Wedderhurn in the act of selling adulterated agricultural chemicals.

In view of the action of Congress in forcing him to spend money for the publication of

In view of the action of Congress in forcing him to spend money for the publication of worthless and ridiculous bulletins and in the unlawful distribution of seeds to the favorest few among the farmers of the country, the Secretary of Agriculture is somewhat surprised that Congress did not insist upon forcing him to accept the services of the man who set out to each the adulterators of agricultural chemicals by adulterating them himself.

MRS. TEARS FINED.

She Said that It Was Her Fault that the Cabby Ran Over Her,

Mrs. Celia Tears of Mount Vernon was a sad and pathetic sight as she stood before Justice Simms in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. Her head was swathed in bandages and her clothes were blood-stained, rumpled, and dusty. She had been run over by John Lynch, a cab driver for the New York Cab Company, on Friday night at Sixth avenue

company, on Friday hight at Sixth avenue, and Twenty-eighth street, the horse steeping on her face. Policeman Schultz arrested both Mrs. Tears and Lynch. Lynch was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident, as was also Mrs. Tears.

Justice Simma saked Mrs. Tears her side of the story first. She said that it was all her own fault that she had been run over and that she did not want Lynch panished. Then Lynch said that Mrs. Tears had run directly into him, and that the accident was no fault of his. and that the accident was no fault of his.

Mrs. Tears, angered at this, told Lynch that he
did not always sheak the truth. A dispute arise
between the two, at the end of which dustine
Simms fined Lynch \$10 and Mrs. Tears \$3.

Neither of the prisoners had the memory to pay
their fines, and both were locked up.

Fruitiess Raid on Little Monte Carlo.

Inspector McAvoy, with Capt. Meakin and a squad of men from the Trement police station, started out yesterday afternoon to raid the THE

KNOX SPRING HAT Is Now Ready

parts of the United States makes its early Introduction a necessity, 212 Broadway, cor, of Fulton at., New York; 194 Fifth Ave. (Fifth Ave. Hotel), New York;

340 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 191-192 State St. (Palmer House), Chicago; also for sale by the leading hatters in every elty and town in the United States,

SHAPE and QUALITY—ABSOLUTELY PERFECT

GARNETT AGAIN ARRESTED. He Robbed a Bicycle Maker in the Park Avenue Hotel on Christmas Eve,

Thomas Henderson, alias George Garnett, a hotel thief, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. Central Office Detectives McCaffery and Price arrested Henderson late Thursday night in Lynch's restaurant, at Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue. The offence for which Henderson was arrested was committed on the night of Dec. 24 in the Park Avenue Hotel.

On that night Henderson, carrying an apparently well-filled grip and dressed fashionably, went to the hotel and hired a room. H. A. Lo zier, a bicycle manufacturer of Cleveland, O.,



HOTEL THIEF GARNETT.

who was stopping at the hotel, went to bed that night leaving his door unlocked. When Mr. Lozier arose in the morning he found that all of his clothing had been stolen. With it had been

taken his gold watch, chain, and charm. The hotel people could find no trace of the clothing, and reported the case to Police Headquarters, with the information that the fashtime during the early hours of Christmas morning without waiting for breakfast or to pay his bill. From a description given the detectives by the clerk they immediately suspected the man to be Henderson, and linked Mr. Lozier's rob-bery with his name. Since then they have been working industriously to locate Henderson. They finally ran across him.

working industriously to locate Henderson. They finally ran across him.

Henderson, or Garnettas he is better known, in the early part of 1850 made a big hauf at the Pierrepont house in Brooklyn. The police finally caught him, and Judge Moore of Brooklyn sentenced him to five years.

His methods of robbing a hotel, from a crook's standpoint, are artistic in the extreme. He always dressed well, and after registering at a hotel played the part of a moneyed man for a day or so while selecting the best victims to rob. When the opportunity afforded he would steel all he could. He has been known to the police for a number of years. His picture is in the Regues' Gallery in Brooklyn, and is No. 1,278, ite is a tall, spare man of dark complexion, hair, and eyes, and looks like a Spaniard.

In court yesterday he was a distinguished figure with his high silk hat and swell ciothes. At the request of the detectives Justice Simms remanded him until this morning. The detectives think he is wanted in other cities, and hope to but him out of temptation's way for a good long period this time.

PREACHERS FALL OUT.

Evangelist Cressey Says a Brother's Faith Wouldn't Rescue an Aut.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 22.-Evangelist E. R. Cressey, who has been conducting the big re-vival here for the past ten days, has declared war against the Rev. J. E. Raymond, pastor of the Babylon Baptist Church, on account of Mr. Raymond's refusal to take further part in the revival services. An open rupture occurred between the men this morning on the street. Evangelist Cressey, the Rev. Mr. Adams, and the Rev. Mr. Long, pastors of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, saw Pastor Raymond and accosted him, Mr. Cressey demanded to know what Mr. Raymond meant by his contin-

Pastor Raymond is a short, quiet man with a Pastor Raymond is a short, quiet man with a powerful command of language. He reptied:

"I have faith in God, but I don't think God has much to do with the way in which these services are being conducted."

The dominies looked at each other in silence, but Evangeist Cressey began to berate his brother preacher, and finally said excitedly:

"Why, you have not faith enough to pull an antout of the mud."

Why, you have not faith enough to pull an ant out of the mud.

Pastor Raymond quietly assured his brother preachers that he had an unlimited quantity of fraith, but that it was not of the kind which allowed him to hold services in barrooms or on store steeps. The preachers fluilly parted, and Pastor Italymond later abnounced that services would be held on Sunday in the Baptist Church as usual.

Evangulist Cressey and Pastors Long and Adams held twelve services to-day, and will continue the revival for an indefinite time. It was known by many that Pastor Raymond had all along not favored the methods pursued by Evangelist Cressey, and that he had refrained from taking part in the meetings for men only, and would not conduct services in the saleon. But it was not until to-day that he came out and took a stand on the issue. Many of the church people are suding with Pastor Baymond, and are figuratively patting him on the back while the crusaders are looking correspondingly gloomy. Evangelist Cressey says the people are too institution.

Water for Jersey City. The Jersey City Board of Finance received a

ommunication Thursday night requesting that he efforts which are being made toward procuring a new water supply for Jersey City be suspended until after the Legislature adstarted out yesterday afternoon to raid the pool scilers who have been doing business at what is called Little Monte Carlo, a place about 200 feet east of the irrorx liver, in Westellester county. It was said that the Sheriff of Westernoon was active in readment on the linear was active in readment on the linear was active in readment on the linear they found to one inside. Several hundred heapfe, who were cutchie in the road were evidently much amused at the discondition of the raiders with themselves to have passed the bit now because at the disconditions of the raiders was considered printed the place was crowded with bottors. Not having anything else to do, Inspector Me Avey and his men returned to the Tremont station. ourns. The communication was signed by

"Knox Makes the Styles." LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WORLD'S FAIR TESTIMONIALS TO RULERS OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

The Designer Employed by the State Department Arrested by a Treasury Department Detective - An Effort to Be Made to Get a Vote in the Senate on the Pooling Bill-A New Bill to Settle the Indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. Under the authority of a law passed by Congress at the last session, the Secretary of State is preparing to send handsomely engraved testimonials of apprecia-tion to the rulers of all the foreign nations that participated in the World's Columbian Exposition. This testimonial will consist of a dupli cate of the diploma granted to exhibitors by the Bureau of Awards, with the exception that the blank space, which will be filled by the verdict of the jury when it is given to the exhibitors, will contain a formal expression of the appreciation of the Government and the people of the United States to the Government to which it is sent for its courtesy in assisting to promote the interest and success of the Exposition. The testimonial will be engraved in beautiful script, printed upon the finest parchment, and each copy will bear the autograph of the President and Secretary of State. This design was decided upon after much

thought and many conferences, and proposals were invited from several engravers for doing the work. The contract was awarded to Mr. W. F. Roberts, an artistic printer of this city, to whom the Secretary of State furnished a proof of the World's Fair diplomas, which are now being printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the necessary copy to fill in the text. The contract required that the work should be delivered to the Secretary of State on Feb. 23. Yesterday, however, while Mr. Roberts was engaged in the peaceful pursuit of his avocation, a detective from the secret service of the Treasury appeared at his office with a warrant for his arrest. In this warrant he was charged by the President of the United States with un-lawfully laving in his possession a copy of the didema of the Bureau of Awards and with an intention to make a fac-simile or imitation thereof, in violation of the laws of the United

The detective proposed to serve the warrant at once, but after a parley, a liberal use of the telephone, and a promise from Mr. Roberts that he would not flee from justice, he concluded to postpone the arrest until he could consult with his superior, and the wise heads of the law department of the Treasury are now trying to decide whether the Secretary of State is violating the law, which prohibits the reproduction or imitation of World's Fair diplomas by using the same design for a testimonial which the President proposes to sign and send to the rulers of foreign nations. The detective seized and carried off the proof of the diploma which had been furnished Mr. Roberts by the Secretary of State, and the steel plate upon which had been impossible for Mr. Roberts to recover them, because this is a national holiday and the Treasury Department is locked up. Therefore he will not be able to carry out his contract for the delivery of the certificates to-morrow. The detective proposed to serve the warrant

The conferees on the Post Office Appropriation bill this afternoon agreed to all amendments made by the Senate except that which provides that railway mail service clerks hereprovides that railway mant service cierks here-atter appointed shall reside at some point on the route to which they are assigned. On this they reported a disagreement. The principal amend-ments agreed to by the House are one increas-ing by \$100,000 the appropriation for postal car-service, and another making the Eastern termi-nus of the fast mail line South Boston instead of Springfield, Mass.

The House Committee on Elections to-day decided the Goode-Epes contested election case from the fourth Virginia district in favor of Mr. Epes, the sitting member. The vote on the case was 7 to 4, as follows:

Yeas-Messra Brown, Lockwood, Lawson, Hayes, Patterson, Denson, and Jones, sli bemeerats.

Nays-Messra, Wanga, Daniels, McCall, and Thomas, Republicans.

Mr. Wheeler of Illinois, Republican, was present but did not vote, and Mr. McCall, who votes nay, reserved the right to change his vote.

The paragraph in the General Deficiency bill, now under consideration in the House, relating to the eleventh census, formally transfers the work of the bureau of that name to the Interior Department as a division of the department, the bureau itself being abolished. Provision is made for the employment of a chief of division, the special agents, and not to exceed ninety clerks and other employees to close up the work of the eleventh census, in quarters to be rented by the Secretary, the services of the Commissioner of Labor Carroll Is. Wright in charge of the work to be continued. This, in the opinion of members of the Committee on Appropriations, which prepared the bill, practically makes permanent the skeleton of the organization of the census, not as an independent bureau, however, as its projectors had expected to make it, but as a division of the interior Department. to the eleventh census, formally transfers the terior Department.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Mills of Texas introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which in three lines expresses his views on the bond question. The amendment realts: "And all laws which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the bonds of the United States for any purpose are hereby repealed."

The Senate to-day confirmed the following The Senate to-day contrained by United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit. Richard T. O'Comor. United States Marshal for the district of Minnesota. Gideon D. Sautz, Associate Justice of the Supreme district of Minnesota.

Gideon D. Santz, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Maxico.

Postmasters—J. M. Swett, Eastport, Me. C. F. Faster-brooks, Bristo, R. L. C. H. Davis, West Haven, Conn., M. V. Woodworth, Usuidolovide, Coinc. Frink Hashbrouck Poushkeepse, N. Y., Frank Johnson, Havana, N. X.; Hugh Ferry, Audenried, Pre.

Representative Reilley of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railways, will ask the Speaker for a special or-Railways, will ask the Speaker for a special order under which the substitute agreed upon by his committee yesterday for the settlement of the railways' indebtedness to the Government may be brought before the House. The substitute, he says, is more acceptable to members generally than the original Reilley bill, which he still regards as a satisfactory measure. He mentioned this morning the names of a number of gentlemen who opposed the Reilley bill, a fortnight ago who have expressed their satisfaction with the substitute and who have agreed to support it. The chief merit of the substitute, he says, lies in the fact that it will put into the national Treasury about \$50,000,000, which represents the principal of the companies' indebtedness to the Government, and which will be very acceptable to the Administration at this time. The bill in its new form, he believes, will pass the House, and he thinks that if this result is reached during the next week, sufficient time will yet remain for favorable action by the Senate.

It has been discovered that the "act to provide for the erection of a Government building in Chicago" required the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the present ruins to the "low-est" bidder. "And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to contract with the lowest and best bidder, after reasonable notice by advertisement in two or more newspapers published in the city of Chicago, for the sale of the present building as heretofore described and the removal or the same from the site where it is now located. The original bill as drawn in the Supervising Architect's office was based on the assumption that the tovernment would have to pay somebody for pulling down the present ruin and taking it away, but the contomities in the committee of the Senate decided that somebody ought to pay for the material of which it is composed, and the word "sale" was inserted in addition to the word "remove," without changing the rest of the text. A correction will be made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill if manimous consent can be obtained, otherwise the act will be imperative. in Chicago" required the Secretary of the inoperative.

If the parliamentary managers in the Senate are sincere in their promises, the advocates of the Railroad Pooling bill will have an oppor-tunity to-marrow to test the sense of the Senate on that measure. The steering committe have agreed to allow the bill to be existed up-that hour, but as the Indian Appropriation to still has the right of way and may not be dis-

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WORTHY WOMEN'S WORDS

What Some Well-known Ladies Have to Say About Themselves and Their Sex.



Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has endeared herelf to nearly every family in America. Not altogether because she was the wife of a brilliant divine, but because of her constant desire to aid people and help them along in life. Speaking about the relationship between mother and daughter her words have been outspoken and

sincere. Here is a portion of what she said: "There is no period in a mother's life that brings more anxious care than when she sees her daughters, who are blossoming into womanhead, beginning to attract the attention of young men, and it becomes evident to the mother at least, that simple friendly relations are fast deleast, that simple friendly relations are fast developing into semething stronger and closer. A wise mother may not reveal her anxiety to her daughters, or teil them to what she sees this friendship tending, but influenced by the loving companionship and counsels which have constantly blessed them from earliest childhood, the daughters cannot fail to have gathered some ideas of the peculiar characteristics which should be plainly developed in a lover. Even in the first days of womanhood, a young girl cannacking certain qualities must be a miserable failure."

Conl and Then Did a Policeman,

Dolan, and asked him whom the coal was for.

helped a man to carry it into her cellar. She

signed Mrs. Sayles's name to the driver's receipt,

GUARDING VACCINATORS.

eventy-five Policemen Aiding a Corps of

Doctors in An Infected District.

sators from the Health Department of Brook-

lyn last night while all the inhabitants of the

houses on both sides of Withers street in Wil-

liamsburgh, from Ewen street to Graham ave-

nue, and in the houses on the blocks on each side

nue, and in the houses on the blocks on each side of Withers street from Jackson sireet to Frost street in Ginliam ayenue and in Ewen street were vaccinated. The vaccinations were made necessary by the discovery of small-pox in a tenement house at 15 Withers street. Five-year-old Frederick Hollien, whose parents live on the third floor, died of the discase last Sunday, and on Friday Watter Hollien, aged Syears, was taken fill and was removed to the Rospital for Contactions Discases at Flatbush. Lizzle Rold, aged Syears, whose parents live on the second hoor was found to be suffering with the discase on Wednesday and was also taken to Flatbush. The house is now under quarantine.

VELL INTO BOILING WATER.

Fitzpatrick's Drendtul Experience in a Tan-

Peter Fitzpatrick fell into a vat of boiling

bark used for tanning is boiled in vats

sater in Dwyer's tannery at Newark yesterday

which are about six feet deep. The vats are such even with the floor, and planks are laid

across them to enable the workmen to get around

Carrie Watts and Carrie Wenzel, each 24

ball in Willow Haven Hail, Bayonne, Thursday night. With John Hamilton and Henry Wil-

hight. With John Hamilton and Henry Wilcox of Plainfied they went to Thomas Flanheav's Mandon liouse for breaklast, and then
boarded a trolley our for Jersey City. A few
minutes after they left Properture Flannery
hisself his porhethnok containing \$70 in cash
and a sheek for \$8, and he notified the Jersey
tity police, listicitive McNail) captured the
women and their escerts at the Peinsylvania
ferry. Miss Watts stroped down as if for her
shoe, and pulled something out of her stocking
and threw it into the street. It was the \$70 and
the \$8 check. Recorder Councily held, her and
discharged her companions.



Mrs. George L. Brensing.

Mrs. George L. Brensing, 137 West 127th st., New York, whose picture appears above, says: "I am the mother of twelve children and all are alive. I never had a day's sickness in my life until about ten years ago, when I was selzed suddenly with an attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Two doctors called it Hright's disease, and each said I must die. Indeed, I was actually in the throes of death. At that time & actually in the throes of death. At that time a friend, a lady, came to see me and said I was surely dying. Still she urged me to take a remedy of which I had heard much but knew little. I followed her suggestions, and I now solemnly declare and affirm that although I was dying when I took this medicine, it saved my life, and I believe that I owe my life entirely to V arner's Safe Cure. I also believe that it will save the life of any one who uses it for admey troubles. I thank God for Warner's Safe Cure, and I have sounded its praises for and near, and shall consoned to the same shall con-

sounded its praises far and near, and shall continue to do so."

Words such as the above, drawn from human experience and suffering, become messages of lope to womankind. Young women, mothers and these in advanced years are often called upon to suffer when it is unnecessary that they should do so. That they should employ every means in their power to avoid suffering, is unquestionably a solemn duty.

THE IDEAL AND THE REAL.

posed of at to-morrow's session, the hope held out to the friends of the Pooling bill may be a vain one. Senator Petigrew of South Dakota has already given notice that there shall be no session of the Senate on Sunday for any purpose and no vote upon the Pooling bill at any time if he can help it, and other opponents of the measure are equally determined. The rolliteal and parliamentary managers of the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber, Senators Gorman and Aldrich, are also opposed to the Pooling bill, and while it has been arranged that a motion to consider it shall be permitted to come up, no assurances have been given of a favorable or even a final vote. There is a numerous and powerful lobby here interested in the Pooling bill, and they mean to make a most determined and stubborn fight to win. Owing to the fact that there is only one more week of the session, and that the time for consideration of the appropriation bills is all too short, outside bills are obliged to run the gauntlet of the ounosition of the managers of the necessary legislation, and after to-morrow it will be peacitically impossible to get debate or a vote upon anything except the appropriation bills. The Senate and House are likely to be in almost continuous session night and day next week, with the danger always immi-Extemporaneous Discussion at the Professional Woman's League, The members who attended the literary afternoon at the Professional Woman's League yes-terday did a lot of thinking and a moderate

amount of talking. In a way the meeting was unusual. Hitherto some one member has struggled with a given topic and presented in a paper the result of her efforts for the edification of her sister members. Yesterday there was no paper. The fact that there would be none, together with the topic for discussion, had been announced on the blackboard which is reserved for that purpose, but that no one had paid any attention to it was evident from the looks of consternation when Mrs. Welby said:

"Ladies, the topic, as announced, is 'Idealism versus Realism,' and as there is no paper there will be time enough for everybody to say something." "Oh, dear," said one, "we didn't know there

priation bills. The Senate and House are likely to be in almost continuous session hight shid day next week, with the danger always imminent of the failure of one of the big money bills and consequently a call for the much-to-bedreaded extra session. wasn't to be any paper." "Well," said Mrs. Welby, "it was announced. It will be good experience for us to learn to think ISWINDLED AND FOUGHT HARD. A few minutes of absolute silence followed. Mrs, McMahon Did Mrs, Sayles Out of Her

Mrs. Mary Sayles of 157 Sanford street. Brooklyn, ordered half a ton of coal last Monday from Thomas Egan of 926 Redford avenue, John Dolan was sent to her house the next day with

A few minutes of absolute silence followed, during which everybody appeared to be grapping mentally with the question, and then Miss Ada ft. Winnie rose.

"I am a born idealist," said she, "I have always believed in ideal things. But I believe there is truth in the saying that we must be of our own age and time to achieve anything, and this is an age of realism. The older I grow the more I believe in a clean realism, and believe that the proper state is to stand between the ideal and the real. I wish I were more of a realist.

"Well," said Miss Alice Campbell, "I believe in the ideal, I think we get too much realism nowadays. I wish we could escape it. Those who give us happy, bright, and beautiful thoughts do more for us than all the realists, like Zola, for instance, I tdoes us more harm than good." the coal. Mrs. Rose McMahon, who lives next to Mrs. Sayles, at 159 Sanford street, halled Dolan told her, and she said she was Mrs. Sayles. The coal was dumped on the sidewalk in front of Mrs. McMahon's house, and she

signed Mrs. Sayles's name to the driver's receipt, and he went away.

Mrs. Sayles called at the coal office the same day and wanted to know why the coal she ordered had not been delivered. The receipt Mrs. McMahon had signed was shown to her and she pronounced the signature a forgery Polan was sent to Mrs. McMahon is bouse to get back the coal. Mrs. McMahon had the real and when she couldn't stand one she ran over to the other end.

"I think," said Mrs. Lewis, "that we should stand with an axe and threatened to brain him unless he went away. Dolan got a summons from Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court for Mrs. McMahon's appearance in court on Thursday, and when it was served Mrs. McMahon tore it in two and declared she didn't care a cent for dudge, jury, or police, Police man Tonery of the court squad went to her house yesterday to arrest her, and she seized a pot of boiling sauerkraut and with it struck him on the shoulder, scalding his neck. He was covered with sauerkraut, and the woman, who was barefoot, had her feet badly burned. Hefore Tonery could rally the woman grabbed a carving fork labbal the wears live.

stand with our feet on the real and our eyes toward the ideal. Realism means the truth-things as they really are, and we ought to know things as they are. I once read that there are three classes of people those who see all things through rose-colored glasses, those who see only the dark side of life, and those who see things as they are, but with that see through to the grand purpose back of it all, and that gives them the true optimism. This said liaiph Waldo Emerson belonged to this last class."

The Countess de Castelvecchie, who has lately become a member of the league, declared that no one was entirely realistic or idealistic. "Even in Zola." said she, "I have read things that are highly idealistic. Idealism and realism are combined in varying proportions in each of us."

"Augustin Daly once said to me," put in Miss." "Augustin Daly once said to me," put in Miss Blanche Weaver, ""You will

who was barefoot, had he feet badly burned.

Hefore Tonery could rally the woman grabbed as carving fork, Jabbed the proops into his clothing and tried to throw him down the stairs. Then she seized an axe and shouted that she would kill him unless he left. He made a grab for her and succeeded in disarming her and took her to the Verron avenue police station. She said Bolan gave her the coal for a present. In explanation of her attack on Tomery, she said that she was so excited that she could not remember what she did. Tonery told the Justice that while she was attacking him her husband simply looked on and grinned. The officer's coat was so badly forn that a fellow patrolinan loaned him as coat to go home in. The Justice committed Mrs. McMahon to jail for trial on Tuesday. Blanche Weaver, "You will never be able to act until your heart has been thoroughly broken." And so in all art, we must know the realities of life; from that we approach to the ideal."

VASSAR ALUMNE.

The College Song Book to Be Revised-Luncheon at the Brunswick To-day.

The annual business meeting of the Vassar College Associate Alumna: was held at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday afternoon, Prof. A. M. Ely presided. About 150 ladies were present. Mrs. McGraw Thompson of the class of '77 was elected member at large of the Executive Committee. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Emily Seventy-five policemen guarded thirty vacci-

mittee.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Emily
Jordan Folger of the Endowment Committee for
the magnificent work done by the committee in
completing the Maria Mitchell endowment fund
of \$50,000. A committee was appointed to revise the old Vassar song book.

The business meeting of the New York branch
will be held at 11:300 clock this morning, when
officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

At 1 o'clock to-day the lith-hean of the associate alumnar will be served at the Hotel livinswick. The speakers will be the Rev. Fobert
Collyer of the thurch of the Messain, Dr. James
M. Taylor, Fresident of Vassar College, and
Prof. A. M. Ely. Music will be furnished by the
Vassar Glee Club.

Many of the Associate Alumnar attended a
reception last evening at the house of Mr. and
Mrs. Lawrence, 1919 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Lawrence received with Miss Lawrence and Miss
May Lawrence, Miss A. M. Ely, Fresident of the
Alumnar Association, and Miss Clara Bentley.
The Vassar College Glee Club sang several
songs. The ladies of the glee club were the
Misses Laurin, Brownell, Peters, Schating,
Rayls, Hewith, Lochhardt, Hemerings, Jones,
Samson, Infany, Ritche, Shallon, Brown, Read,
and Terry. Miss Weilington was the accompanies.

Telegraphers to Hold a Convention.

A convention of telegraphers from all parts of the United States will be held in Clarendon Hall to-morrow, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Convention is called for the purpose of forming a national organization. Replies have been received from various cities indicating that there will be a large attendance of delegates. The object of the national organization is to affiliate with the American Italiway Union, in order to agriculto for towersment ownership of rationals and telegraphs.

Sullivan's Company Disbands.

Fitznatries was engaged at this work about the object yesterday morning when he slipped from a plank and fell into the vat. Half a dozen workmen ran to his rescue and got him out. There was a quantity of back in the bottom of the vat and this enabled the unfortunate man just to keep his beau above water.

He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital and wrapped in oil-seaked cotton. His condition is precarious. JACKSONVILLE, Fig., Feb. 27. John L. Sullivan went on a big stress here to-day, and his company, which has been with him on the road since Ciri-timas, distanced at noon. Billy Wright of Putsburgh is with Sullivan, and midyears old, who said they lived at il Mangia arrest, this city, attended the Knob Hill Cinb's

to-tay:

"The show is disbanded. I am going to Cuba
in a few days for a long trip, and Sullivan will
go with ms. We shall probably visit the West
Indies, and from there go to Madrid, in Spain."

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